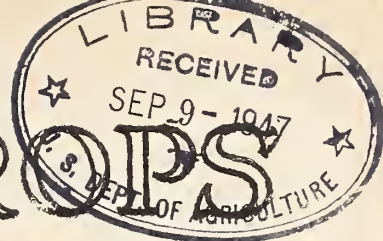


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA
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L A T E C A B L E S

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Canadian crop conditions continue promising in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Cool, dry weather has hindered growth over most of Quebec and Ontario. Haying is generally well under way with heavy yields of high quality reported. In the Prairie Provinces, however, the hay crop will be light and feed shortages in some districts are probable. Pastures have held up in the Maritimes and Quebec but have declined slightly in Ontario and considerably in the Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, fruit, vegetable, and field crops are turning out quite well, but a shortage of soil moisture is apparent in the eastern valleys. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Ottawa, June 30, 1936.)

Second official Argentine production estimates for 1935-36 reported as follows, with 1934-35 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 139,625,000 bushels (240,669,000), rye 5,000,000 (15,787,000), oats 35,825,000 (66,827,000), barley 21,127,000 (40,695,000), flaxseed 52,359,000 (79,720,000). (Buenos Aires office, Foreign Agricultural Service, July 2, 1936.)

Egypt provisional estimates of 1936 wheat and barley crops placed at 45,378,000 and 10,747,000 bushels, respectively. In 1935 wheat production was reported at 43,221,000 and barley at 10,461,000 bushels. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, July 2, 1936.)

Hungary wheat and rye estimates for 1936 reported as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Area sown, wheat 4,107,000 acres (4,005,000), rye 1,619,000 (1,548,000), production, wheat 85,171,000 bushels (73,948,000), rye 31,888,000 (26,28,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June 30, 1936.)

German hog numbers on June 4 reported as follows, with comparable figures for 1935 in parentheses: Total 22,200,000 (20,042,000), under 8 weeks 5,370,000 (4,558,000), 8 weeks to 1 year old 14,311,000 (13,779,000), over 1 year 2,519,000 (1,705,000). (Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service, July 3, 1936.)

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Foreign Crops and Markets

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSCrop conditions in Prairie Provinces of Canada

Hot, dry weather has caused a general and serious reduction in the crop prospects of the Prairie Provinces of Canada, and average yields of spring wheat cannot be expected, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Declining prospects are almost general, the effective rainfall of late June having been limited to a few localities. Temperatures have been generally above normal. Prospects for fall wheat in Ontario, however, are somewhat more promising, and fair yields are expected.

Wheat prospects in the British Isles

The 1936 wheat crop of the British Isles is not expected to be as large as the 1935 harvest, according to Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. Conditions have been generally rather unfavorable during the growing season. The acreage sown in England and Wales was estimated to be about 6 percent under the 1,772,000 acres reported for 1935. The crop made fair progress during May, but cold, windy weather prevented the plants from overcoming their backward state. Yields per acre are not expected to equal the 34 bushels averaged in 1935 nor even the 10-year average of 33 bushels. A crop of about 54,500,000 bushels is suggested as compared with 60,600,000 bushels produced in 1935. In Scotland, the acreage was reduced this season by over 10,000 acres, and the condition of the crop was poor on June 1. The outturn will probably be about 750,000 bushels under the 4,480,000 bushels harvested in 1935, when record yields averaged 44.5 bushels per acre. The wheat crop of Northern Ireland is negligible, about 362,000 bushels having been reported in 1935. The total 1936 crop of the United Kingdom is roughly estimated at 58,000,000 bushels as against 65,400,000 bushels produced in 1935.

The wheat acreage of the Irish Free State was increased in 1935 by almost 75 percent over that of 1934. Production amounted to 6,700,000 bushels as compared with 3,800,000 bushels in 1935. While a further expansion in the acreage-sown is indicated for 1936, crop conditions have been only average, and the harvest is not expected to exceed 8,000,000 bushels.

The reduction in the crop prospects of England, Wales, and Scotland will be only partially offset by the expansion in the wheat acreage of the Irish Free State, but the wheat and flour import requirements of the British Isles are not expected to exceed those of last season. Imports into the United Kingdom in both 1934-35 and 1935-36 amounted to about 210,000,000 bushels, a marked decrease from takings of former years, but even with only moderate stocks on hand, no increase is expected during the new season.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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The downward tendency noted of late in the utilization of wheat and flour seems likely to continue unless reserve stocks should be accumulated as a measure of national defense.

The oriental wheat marketsChina

Domestic wheat had begun to reach Shanghai in volume during the week ended June 26, and it was expected that mills would be generally active in early July, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Flour stocks were being replenished, and prices of spot flour had declined, but futures were only slightly lower. While there were rumors that Japan was interested in buying Chinese wheat, no immediate activity was expected. Good domestic wheat was selling for 68 cents per bushel, but wheat of poor quality was only 64 cents.

Australian wheat was quoted at Shanghai, duty and landing charges included, at 92 cents per bushel. Futures prices of domestic wheat were as follows: For June and July delivery, 69 cents per bushel, August 70, September 72. The spot price of domestic flour was 92 cents per bag of 49 pounds, July delivery 86 cents, August 85, September 86; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, \$3.37 per barrel of 196 pounds. Flour imports into Shanghai during May amounted to 7,000 barrels as against 9,000 barrels reported for May 1935; imports during July-May 1935-36 and 1934-35 were 62,000 and 273,000 barrels, respectively.

Japan

At the wheat prices prevailing on June 18, Japanese mills were interested in purchasing Western White No. 2, according to information supplied by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter of the Shanghai office while on a recent field trip to Tokyo. While 3 cargoes of Australian wheat were afloat for Japan, mills were not expected to buy any more until trade agreements between the 2 countries were settled. About 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat had been booked, and some interest was being displayed in Chinese and Manchurian wheat.

Prices of domestic wheat and flour at Tokyo were advancing because of poor crop prospects. New-crop wheat for July delivery was quoted at \$1.06 per bushel ex mill, Western White No. 2, for September delivery, at \$1.19, including duty and landing charges. Canadian No. 1 was \$1.25, No. 3, \$1.19, No. 5, \$1.06. Domestic flour ex mill for July delivery was \$1.16 per bag of 49 pounds; export flour, July delivery c.i.f. Dairen, \$0.87 per bag.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

With prospects indicating a reduction in domestic wheat production this year and the carry-over of domestic wheat very small, wheat imports into Japan during 1936-37 are expected to equal the volume of 1935-36, or possibly to exceed it by as much as 10 percent. Foreign wheat in Japanese mills totaled only about 1,900,000 bushels. Additional supplies will be necessary for home use in the new crop year. While total flour imports into Manchuria will probably be smaller, it is unlikely that Australian flour will be bought in large quantities, so exports from Japan into Manchuria are expected to be about the same as in 1935-36. Shanghai mills will probably offer the greatest competition for the Manchurian import trade.

F E E D G R A I N S

Summary of recent information

The area sown to barley for the 1936 harvest in Germany is estimated at 4,015,000 acres, which is about 1 percent larger than the area sown last year, and 1 percent above the average acreage of the past 5 years. The German oats area is estimated at 6,851,000 acres, which is 1 percent below the 1935 area, and is the smallest acreage since 1921. The 1936 area sown to barley in Hungary is 1,134,000 acres, which is a decrease of 4 percent from the area sown in 1934 and 1935, and 4 percent below the average acreage of the past 5 years. The oats area is placed at 521,000 acres, which is 6 percent below the 1935 area, and is the smallest acreage within present boundaries. The condition of the spring barley and oats crops in Czechoslovakia as of June 10 is slightly below the average condition at the beginning of June during the past 10 years.

Weather conditions for corn harvesting in Argentina have been reported as very poor recently. The threshing has been paralyzed on account of too much rain, and serious damage is reported as to quality.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S , A N D N U T S

United States apple exports show substantial increase

The total exports of fresh apples from the United States during the 11-month period, July-May, of the 1935-36 season totaled 12,109,000 bushels compared with 8,045,000 bushels in the corresponding period of last season. The figures shown constitute practically the entire exports for the seasons in question since only small amounts are exported in June. This season's exports were valued at about \$18,046,000 compared with \$11,500,000

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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in the same period of the 1934-35 season. European countries as usual, particularly the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands, took the bulk of the exports. Around 88 percent went to Europe compared with 87 percent in 1934-35. On the whole, the season proved to be rather disappointing to exporters from a financial point of view, largely because shipments were poorly timed. The average declared export value of apple exports was \$1.49 per bushel, or somewhat higher than last year when they averaged \$1.43 per bushel.

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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING JULY-MAY 1935-36

Expressed as an index number, the volume of agricultural products exported from the United States during the month of May 1936 stood at 54. This compared with 48 for May 1935. Beginning with July 1935, monthly exports have been uniformly larger than during the same months of the preceding season. The volume index for the 11 months ended May 31 amounted to 60 in comparison with 54 for the corresponding months a year earlier, representing a gain of 11 percent. During the same period the dollar value of exports increased 16 percent. Exports of farm products for the 11 months were valued at \$725,856,000 and represented approximately one-third the total value of all exports. For the corresponding 1934-35 period, agricultural exports were valued at \$627,439,000.

The index for cotton was 72, a considerable gain over the volume exported during May 1934 and 1935, when the indexes were 56 and 59, respectively. Tobacco exports with a May index of 66 were low for this season of the year. The index for fruit was 315, one of the highest May indexes on record. The index for lard was 27, which varied little from that of a year ago. Wheat and cured pork exports continued low, the index of each amounting to 18, or less than one-fifth the pre-war level.

During May, foreign demand for American cotton was fairly strong, which raised the total exports for the 11 months ended May 31 to 6,084,000 bales valued at \$372,907,000 in comparison with 4,704,000 bales valued at \$304,141,000 a year earlier. In the 1935-36 period the average export value amounted to 12.3 cents per pound as compared with 12.9 cents per pound last season. Japan, the heaviest consumer of American cotton, took 1,515,000 bales, a small increase over last year, but the countries showing the heaviest gain were the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Belgium, all of which doubled or nearly doubled their purchases of American cotton when compared with the July-May period of 1934-35. No cotton has been sent to Russia since July 1935.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING JULY-MAY 1935-36, CONT'D

Exports of leaf tobacco, which ranks second only to cotton among our agricultural exports, were heavier both for the month and for the 11-month period than during the same periods last season. The United States has also exported more fruit this season than last. Exports of lard for the July-May period of 1935-36 dropped to 77,770,000 pounds. Last season these exports stood at 218,236,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, May 1936, with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	1934	1935	1936		
	May	May	Mar.	Apr.	May
All commodities	60	48	52	52	54
All commodities, except cotton..	63	37	41	36	35
Cotton fiber, incl. linters	56	59	64	71	72
Tobacco, unmanufactured a/	112	62	105	77	66
Fruits	213	321	258	300	315
Wheat, including flour	32	17	21	20	18
Grains and grain products	28	21	19	16	19
Cured pork b/	26	26	9	11	18
Lard, excluding neutral	167	25	25	25	27

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. July 1909 - June 1914 = 100. For detailed figures on exports, see page 17.

a/ Includes stems; trimmings, etc. b/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.

THE BRITISH MALTING BARLEY SITUATION

Relatively poor crop prospects in leading producing countries suggest a fairly strong future British market for malting barley, according to Agricultural Attache, C. C. Taylor at London. Material reductions from last year's barley crops are apparent in England and California, while North Africa is not expected to have much, if any, export surplus. The absence of Tunisian barley and reported rain damage to the California product are seen as resulting in a particular scarcity of high-quality barleys. Damage from rains at harvest time also is reported from Cyprus.

The prospective average yield per acre in England is not likely to reach last year's figure of 38.8 bushels of 48 pounds. Production is placed at 27,083,000 to 29,167,000 bushels for 1936 against a 1935 crop of 30,625,000 bushels. In Scotland the current crop is expected to run below the 3,542,000 bushels produced last year. At present English barley is practically off the market, and recent imports have been small. Most buyers of malting grades have covered their immediate requirements, and the market was quiet during

THE BRITISH MALTING BARLEY SITUATION, CONT'D

May and early June. Supplies from the Australian and Chilean harvests of 6 months ago are now practically exhausted.

Shipments of old-crop California barley have arrived in excellent condition with less weevil than is usual at the end of the season. Interest, however, is now shifting to new-crop California samples. Imports of United States barley during May totaled 485,053 bushels compared with 95,853 bushels a year ago and 506,660 bushels in May 1934. The 11-month total to the end of May 1935, at 7,560,000 bushels, was more than double the corresponding 1934-35 figure, and approaches the 1930-31 imports of 8,353,000 bushels.

Competitive imported supplies

The preponderance of California malting barley in the imports into the United Kingdom and the relative importance of barley from competitive sources is shown in the table on page 10. Canada appears to supply almost as much as the United States but part of this is used for feed and most of it is used for special diastatic purposes. Only in a small degree is it strictly competitive. Chile is the leading competitor, but such barley represents only a small fraction of the receipts from the United States. Since 1930, Australia has supplied more than Chile, with the exception of 1934, when Chilean supplies were exceptionally large, and Australian barley is usually used for malting. Czechoslovakia formerly supplied significant quantities of "show window" barley, but in recent years such imports have been negligible.

Denmark also supplies some high-priced barley each year, but the declining value in recent years indicates that less of it is now suitable for malting. Turkey (especially Smyrna) in most years supplies from 200,000 to 700,000 bushels. In addition to the major malting barley suppliers, several feed-barley countries contribute small quantities to the malting trade. This applies particularly to Iran, Syria, Algeria, Tunis, and sometimes Morocco. None of these countries, however, with the possible exception of Iran, have supplied more than a few hundred thousand bushels of malting barley per year, as compared with 3,500,000 to 7,000,000 bushels of malting barley from the United States.

Competitive imports from Chile are usually concentrated around the period March-July. This year 295,000 bushels of Chilean barley were imported during April and May compared with 212,000 bushels in these 2 months of 1935. However, imports of Chilean barley since January 1, at 336,000 bushels, are about level with last year. Such imports will probably be small during the remaining 7 months, according to trade reports. Last year only 165,000 bushels were imported in the period June-December.

Australian barley is also usually imported in greatest volume around the period March-July, but the concentration of shipments is not so regular. During April and May, Australian barley imports were 375,000 bushels this

THE BRITISH MALTING BARLEY SITUATION, CONT'D

year compared with 134,000 bushels last year and the 5-month total is 634,000 bushels against 467,000 bushels. Large importations of old Australian barley were made in the last quarter of 1935, but it was not found very acceptable for malting purposes and there are no indications this year that additional supplies from Australia will be large.

Brewers' requirements

Members of the Brewers' Society were urged to buy before June 30 as much home-grown barley or malt from home-grown barley as they bought in 1934-35 in anticipation of an expected demand for a statistical report on such purchases required by the Import Duties Advisory Committee. This action followed the Government's decision not to increase the import duty on barley provided brewers use as high a proportion of home-grown barley as they did in 1934-35. In fact, if beer production this season exceeds that of last season, the purchases of home-grown barley are supposed to be proportionately increased.

There are signs that the stimulating influence of the reduction in the beer tax and larger pay rolls has reached its limit. Beer production in the United Kingdom during April was slightly less than a year ago. Returns for May are not yet available, but it is significant that the Irish Free State beer production in each of the months March, April, and May was less than in the corresponding months of last year. During the 6 months October to March, 1935-36, beer production in the United Kingdom was 4 percent larger than in the same period of the previous year, but the expansion of production has been definitely retarded during recent months. During the 4 months January to April, 1936, beer production was only 0.9 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The expectation that brewers would require about 467,000 bushels more malting barley this year than last year, at least 140,000 bushels of which would be imported barley, now seems much less certain than 2 months ago.

Import duties

The decision of the Import Duties Advisory Committee against recommending any increase at the present time in the tariff on barley is very unpopular in the eastern counties of England where most of the malting barley is grown. The National Farmers' Union is contemplating alternative suggestions for the protection of domestic barley producers. To meet the complaint that an increased duty on all barley would be burdensome to those who feed imported barley to livestock, it has been suggested that an ear-marked tariff could be imposed on all imported barley, the proceeds to be used to subsidize the production of low-grade feeding barley and to safeguard those who feed imported barley to hogs. Another suggestion is to organize barley growers under a marketing scheme whereby growers of malting barley could bargain more effectively with the large malting and brewing concerns.

THE BRITISH MALTING BARLEY SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of barley, by countries, 1926-1935

Country	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<u>Chiefly malting</u>										
United States...	13,025	12,495	11,184	10,155	8,442	7,600	3,722	6,489	5,579	5,558
Canada.....	7,158	3,185	4,798	3,215	810	2,390	5,700	1,925	3,197	5,413
Chile.....	1,764	1,550	1,463	1,104	1,318	588	607	1,227	1,813	502
Czechoslovakia..	679	1,678	471	175	833	345	182	200	108	a/
Denmark (incl.										
Faroe Islands)	458	800	628	658	1,043	915	58	618	822	a/
Australia.....	805	943	205	462	154	765	728	1,369	1,356	1,050
Turkey (Smyrna)	248	1,155	114	138	184	485	271	252	698	a/
<u>Chiefly feeding</u>										
U.S.S.R.	8,428	1,164	-	-	13,748	13,104	6,363	9,130	1,829	14,502
Poland (incl.										
Danzig).....	114	93	28	511	128	37	23	236	2,200	a/
Belgium.....	37	303	-	65	30	170	156	614	471	a/
Rumania.....	329	2,053	1,727	3,453	5,166	2,427	1,237	7,280	2,760	681
Iran.....	128	3,572	2,765	1,227	784	5,206	3,460	3,323	7,714	168
Iraq.....	208	3,414	1,598	2,490	1,279	84	47	271	-	a/
Syria.....	-	537	84	350	264	203	-	-	61	a/
Egypt.....	10	306	539	70	14	-	-	327	44	a/
Algeria.....	1,036	1,232	919	604	187	168	b/	-	b/	a/
Tunis.....	735	23	1,092	632	-	163	56	-	-	a/
Morocco.....	154	240	831	1,820	191	5	-	-	-	a/
Argentina.....	51	551	170	196	98	667	742	3,661	6,302	3,549
British India..	1,115	1,456	924	110	42	322	271	b/	469	a/
Others.....	336	1,561	735	532	770	343	126	376	688	8,493
Total.....	36,818	38,311	30,275	27,967	35,485	35,987	23,749	37,298	36,111	39,916

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1929-1934 and Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1935.

a/ Not yet available; included in "Others." b/ Less than 1,000 bushels.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA

The trade during May between Canada and the United States in the leading agricultural items showed a tendency to fall below the volume reached in earlier months of the year. The decline below April figures was more pronounced in the items imported into the United States than in the export items. On both sides of the trade, however, most items for May were larger than those of a year ago. In only a few cases were the declines in volume for May large enough to offset the lead over last year established in the first 4 months of 1936.

Imports

A smaller trade volume for May was registered for such important concession items as cattle, seed potatoes, and cheddar cheese. In each of these items, however, notably cattle and cheese, a broad margin over 1935 figures was maintained.

Despite the May decline in imports of quota cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, total imports of that class were large enough to bring the 5-month total to 110,627 head, including dairy cows. That figure was an increase of 146 percent over comparable 1935 imports. Seventy percent of the principal annual quota of 155,799 head has been used. Of the 700-pound quota cattle imported up to May 31, Canada sent 83 percent and Mexico 17 percent. The May imports from Mexico showed a gain over figures for other 1936 months except March. In veal calves, total 1936 imports stand at 20,226 for the first 5 months of the agreement, and account for 39 percent of the annual quota of 51,933 head. Mexico contributed only 613 head to this quota during the January-May period.

The total May imports of non-quota cattle were smaller than the figures for April and other recent months. Such imports were considerably below those of last year as a result of the reduced shipments from Mexico. Total imports of all dutiable cattle and calves, both quota and non-quota, stand at 233,152 head for the first 5 months of 1936, against 191,965 head a year earlier. The indicated increase of 41,176 head represents only 0.6 percent of the total domestic slaughter of cattle and calves in the same 1936 period. The increase over last year in imports of heavy quota cattle represents 1 percent of the inspected slaughter figures.

In certified seed potatoes, the quota for low-duty imports of 750,000 bushels for the year beginning last December 1 was 53 percent utilized by May 31. So far Canada has made exclusive use of this quota. The May import figures were much smaller than those of March and April, and were in line with those of earlier months in this quota year, and with figures for a year ago. In cream, there has not yet been any material utilization of the annual low-duty quota of 1,500,000 gallons. Imports in May, while more than 10 times larger than the small May 1935 imports, were under the April 1936 figures. Total imports to date represent only 0.34 percent of the quota.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

The May imports of Canadian cheddar cheese, at 122,000 pounds, were less than half the size of the April figures and were the smallest for any month so far this year. The May imports were nearly double those of a year earlier, but in both years, imports in May represented fractional percentages of estimated domestic production. The domestic output increased 7 percent in May over the figures for a year ago. Imports for the month this year represented 0.25 percent of domestic production against 0.15 percent last year. For the first 5 months of 1936, total domestic cheddar cheese production reached 168,578,000 pounds, with imports from Canada totaling 3,333,000 pounds. Imports, therefore, have represented 1.97 percent of total production for the 1936 period.

Among the other items upon which the United States granted concessions to Canada, imports of live poultry continue to exceed the 1935 figures, although the May 1936 imports were under those of the preceding month. Imports of dressed poultry, with the exception of turkeys upon which no concession was granted, have remained well below last year's levels. Maple sugar is the only important agricultural concession item of which imports in May were larger than in both the preceding month and May 1935.

Exports

In lard, exports to Canada have increased successively for the past 2 months. In each month of the January-May period lard exports to Canada were larger than those of a year earlier with the exception of March. This year's 5-month total is about double that of last year. In hams and pickled pork also, the 1936 monthly exports have been consistently larger than in 1935. The 1936 total for hams and shoulders is about 5 times larger than last year's total. The movement of pickled and salted pork to Canada this year has been about 60 percent larger than the movement of a year ago.

Exports of poultry and eggs also continue to run ahead of the 1935 figures. The May figures show increases over April exports in dressed poultry and eggs, with a decline appearing for live poultry. Exports of all 3 items, however, were larger than in May 1935. For the current year to May 31, exports of live poultry were about 3 times, and eggs about 7 times, larger than in 1935, with a small increase also showing for dressed poultry.

The year's exports of apples, grapefruit, and oranges continue to exceed the 1935 figures despite the May decline. Of that group, only oranges declined below a year ago. In dried fruits, peaches, pears, and apricots all went lower in May, with apricots being the only one of the group to compare favorably with the May 1935 figures. Canned fruit exports for May also lost ground as against the April volume, but all of the important items of apricots, peaches, and pineapples displayed figures larger than those of May 1935.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

CATTLE: Imports into the United States from Canada and Mexico,
by months, 1935 and 1936

Country, year, and Month	700 pounds and over			Under 700 pounds		Total dutiabale cattle	
	Dairy cows	Others	Total	Less than 175 lb.	175 to 699 lb.		
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
CANADA:							
1935-January.....	a/	a/	1,274	a/	a/	173	1,447
February.....	a/	a/	3,502	a/	a/	677	4,179
March.....	a/	a/	11,390	a/	a/	4,381	15,771
April.....	a/	a/	13,487	a/	a/	5,443	18,930
May.....	a/	a/	14,142	a/	a/	6,611	20,753
Total.....	a/	a/	43,795	a/	a/	17,285	61,080
1936-January.....	290	8,574	8,864	896	832	1,728	10,592
February.....	181	8,683	8,864	1,195	509	1,704	10,568
March.....	200	14,628	14,828	2,141	928	3,069	17,897
April.....	326	34,303	34,629	6,425	3,250	9,675	44,304
May.....	920	23,829	24,749	8,956	2,329	11,285	36,034
Total.....	1,917	90,017	91,934	19,613	7,848	27,461	119,395
MEXICO:							
1935-January.....	a/	a/	68	a/	a/	4,313	4,381
February.....	a/	a/	22	a/	a/	33,536	33,558
March.....	a/	a/	62	a/	a/	36,088	36,150
April.....	a/	a/	770	a/	a/	29,733	30,503
May.....	a/	a/	242	a/	a/	26,062	26,304
Total.....	a/	a/	1,164	a/	a/	129,732	130,896
1936-January.....	0	2,319	2,319	161	8,338	8,499	10,818
February.....	0	3,301	3,301	32	13,819	13,851	17,152
March.....	0	5,855	5,855	33	27,195	27,228	33,083
April.....	0	3,191	3,191	259	30,372	30,631	33,822
May.....	0	4,027	4,027	128	14,727	14,855	18,882
Total.....	0	18,693	18,693	613	94,451	95,064	113,757

a/ Not classified prior to January 1, 1936.

POTATOES: Imports into the United States from Canada and total imports,
by months, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Month	1934-35				1935-36			
	Certified seed		Total		Certified seed		Total	
	potatoes		potatoes		potatoes a/		potatoes	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
December.....	3,792	3,792	35,897	37,634	25,618	25,618	33,797	41,750
January.....	0	0	28,532	37,299	20,634	20,634	30,306	35,227
February.....	14,650	14,650	33,941	40,986	7,036	7,036	15,237	30,621
March.....	14,893	14,893	46,756	48,497	188,919	188,919	190,682	206,862
April.....	6,017	6,017	29,488	61,431	135,600	135,600	174,449	190,352
May.....	10,252	10,252	104,022	106,819	19,964	19,964	65,878	67,044
Total.....	49,604	49,604	278,636	332,666	397,771	397,771	510,349	571,856

a/ The quota year begins December 1.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

CREAM: Imports into the United States from Canada, and total imports,
by months, 1935 and 1936

Month	1935		1936	
	Canada Gallons	Total Gallons	Canada Gallons	Total Gallons
January	4	4	10	10
February	34	34	246	248
March	45	79	1,035	1,035
April	36	76	2,012	2,043
May	45	142	1,620	1,761
Total	164	335	4,923	5,097

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada of selected agricultural products,
January - May, 1935 and 1936

Product	Unit	1935	1936
Potatoes	Bushels	43,463	84,122
Grapefruit	Boxes	235,621	290,388
Oranges	Boxes	1,029,047	1,208,446
Apples	Bushels	13,480	96,152
Dried fruit:			
Pears	Pounds	143,522	153,245
Peaches	"	760,265	735,324
Apricots	"	222,205	543,243
Canned fruit:			
Apricots	"	2,782	89,239
Peaches	"	66,868	65,426
Pineapples	"	219,183	775,694
Rice:			
Milled	"	5,502,533	2,963,223
Rough a/	"	2,658,932	3,079,969
Eggs in shell	Dozen	13,174	94,679
Poultry:			
Live	Pounds	6,066	18,815
Dressed	"	25,481	28,654
Beans, dry	"	603,157	321,532
Corn	Bushels	55,571	100,399
Pecans	Pounds	55,001	444,340
Pork:			
Hams and shoulders	"	40,484	232,154
Pickled and salted pork	"	321,828	869,716
Lard	"	478,048	946,509

a/ Not a concession item.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports from Canada of selected agricultural products,
January - May, 1935 and 1936

Product	Unit	1935	1936
Cheese:			
Cheddar.....	Pounds	a/	3,332,641
Other.....	"	414,389	128,740
Poultry, live.....	"	3,242	258,735
Poultry, dressed: b/			
Chickens, guineas, ducks, geese.....	"	12,626	1,046
Turkeys c/.....	"	1,178	3,287
Total dutiable dressed poultry.....	"	13,804	4,333
Horses:			
Valued not over \$150.....	Head	2,623	11,220
Valued over \$150 c/.....	"	2,439	227
Total dutiable horses.....	"	5,062	11,447
Turnips.....	Pounds	41,222,344	58,835,753
Hay.....	Short tons	48,944	2,922
Apples.....	Bushels	3	2
Maple sugar.....	Pounds	781,565	2,254,551
Eggs in shell c/.....	Dozen	78,177	3,245

a/ Included in, and accounts for, most of "Other." b/ Excludes imports free for supplies of vessels. c/ Not a concession item.

CHEDDAR CHEESE: United States production, and imports from Canada,
by months, average 1925-1929, annual 1935 and 1936

Month	Average 1925-1929			1935			1936		
	Pro- duction	Imports from Canada	Percent imports are of pro- duction	Pro- duction b/	Imports from Canada a/	Percent imports are of pro- duction	Pro- duction b/	Imports from Canada	Percent imports are of pro- duction
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Jan.	18,190	467	2.57	22,181	150	0.68	29,730	707	2.38
Feb.	18,717	284	1.52	21,118	49	.23	26,139	605	2.31
Mar.	23,128	337	1.46	24,694	103	.42	29,733	1,526	5.13
Apr.	27,809	328	1.18	30,573	47	.15	34,656	373	1.08
May	38,224	424	1.11	44,934	66	.15	48,320	122	0.25
June	46,061	756	1.64	55,607	63	.11			
July	42,029	742	1.77	54,293	36	.07			
Aug.	34,976	595	1.70	51,493	55	.11			
Sept.	29,461	509	1.73	47,448	24	.05			
Oct.	25,105	1,159	4.62	41,156	61	.15			
Nov.	18,224	1,342	7.36	27,598	82	.30			
Dec.	17,375	1,273	7.33	26,918	33	.12			
Total	339,299	8,216	2.42	448,013	769	.17			

a/ Mostly cheddar cheese. b/ Preliminary.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
May 1935 and 1936 and August-May, 1934-35
and 1935-36

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-May		May	
	1934-35	1935-36	1935	1936
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
United Kingdom.....	683,203	1,312,761	53,485	102,544
Italy.....	433,971	368,392	16,368	30,303
France.....	357,161	676,305	15,510	25,913
Germany.....	301,623	754,418	14,214	45,104
Spain.....	237,739	206,953	17,497	11,965
Poland and Danzig.....	193,960	254,767	18,624	18,713
Belgium.....	85,582	161,304	12,616	4,597
Sweden.....	81,137	78,246	4,148	5,394
Netherlands.....	55,954	66,448	4,396	3,057
Portugal.....	37,848	49,486	4,737	1,727
Soviet Russia (Europe).....	17,782	0	11,954	0
Other Europe.....	87,750	93,554	8,736	8,690
Total Europe.....	2,573,710	4,022,634	182,285	258,007
Canada.....	194,343	229,884	11,027	23,199
Japan.....	1,431,574	1,456,811	96,772	81,039
China.....	111,045	35,716	838	1,009
British India.....	50,101	7,202	1,754	11
Other countries.....	22,162	39,748	1,913	4,625
Total exports.....	4,382,935	5,791,995	294,589	367,890
Total imports <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	98,243	127,667	10,903	20,807
Net exports.....	4,284,692	5,664,328	283,686	347,083
LINTERS:				
Germany.....	62,487	75,961	9,463	9,791
United Kingdom.....	48,710	51,986	8,502	4,484
France.....	32,459	30,217	1,759	1,223
Netherlands.....	22,532	36,133	4,921	5,022
Belgium.....	1,059	3,092	335	0
Other Europe.....	17,948	11,701	2,533	1,465
Total Europe.....	185,195	209,090	27,513	21,985
Canada.....	7,684	7,757	452	1,285
Japan.....	19,465	36,897	0	3,153
Other countries.....	2,724	1,044	221	271
Total exports.....	215,068	254,788	28,186	26,694

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 lbs. net. b/ Imports for consumption.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-May, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Commodity exported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Cattle	No.	10	3	412	291
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	698	963	204	257
Cheese	Lb.	1,240	994	254	225
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	68	73	57	48
Condensed	Lb.	7,616	3,021	950	363
Dried	Lb.	2,497	2,948	555	623
Evaporated	Lb.	37,117	23,778	2,411	1,623
Infants' foods, malted, etc.	Lb.	1,703	1,930	513	593
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	1,662	1,952	449	554
Meats and meat products:					
Beef-					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	5,313	4,311	799	750
Pickled or cured	Lb.	9,183	5,315	649	513
Canned	Lb.	2,553	1,631	833	512
Total beef	Lb.	17,049	11,257	2,281	1,775
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh	Lb.	484	89	45	13
Loins and other fresh	Lb.	25,490	3,001	3,018	520
Total fresh pork	Lb.	25,974	3,090	3,063	533
Bacon	Lb.	11,088	3,312	1,305	638
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	58,417	41,338	9,293	8,464
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire	Lb.	384	454	55	82
Pickled or salted	Lb.	14,084	6,370	1,252	828
Canned	Lb.	9,645	7,223	3,502	2,523
Total pork	Lb.	119,592	61,787	18,470	13,068
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	591	462	104	85
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	1,509	1,465	336	359
Other canned meats including					
canned poultry	Lb.	899	1,241	167	289
Sausage, canned	Lb.	1,135	975	273	261
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	1,966	1,104	386	256
Other meats, incl.edible offal	Lb.	26,311	15,625	2,620	2,194
Total meats	Lb.	169,052	93,916	24,637	18,287
Meat extracts and bouillon					
cubes	Lb.	148	103	158	157
Sausage casings	Lb.	33,739	23,885	6,021	5,162

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-May, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD. CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Lard	Lb.	218,236	77,770	18,196	10,020
Lard, neutral	Lb.	2,204	666	202	92
Oleo oil	Lb.	12,466	8,376	1,024	1,005
Oleo stock	Lb.	4,209	2,996	383	331
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	4,430	3,045	334	237
Tallow	Lb.	676	2,442	43	185
Other animal oils & fats, etc..	Lb.	22,673	15,185	1,180	1,165
Total oils and fats	Lb.	264,894	110,480	21,362	13,035
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee	Lb.	6,039	8,027	1,095	1,337
Cotton, unmd. (Bales of 500 lb.)					
Raw, except linters	Bale	4,704	6,084	304,141	372,907
Linters	Bale	237	278	6,065	6,703
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Apples-					
Fresh	Bskt.	257	1,108	444	2,207
Fresh	Box	5,701	6,585	8,040	9,656
Fresh	Bbl.	696	1,472	2,993	6,183
Dried	Lb.	22,419	31,965	2,053	2,669
Apricots, dried	Lb.	13,670	26,356	2,248	3,662
Grapefruit	Box	801	951	1,758	2,112
Oranges	Box	3,325	4,957	8,650	12,239
Pears, fresh	Lb.	100,575	124,061	3,877	4,797
Prunes, dried	Lb.	141,809	209,756	7,997	9,208
Raisins	Lb.	88,437	106,078	4,535	5,070
Canned fruit	Lb.	219,734	330,023	16,526	23,979
<u>Grains, flour and meal:</u>					
Barley, excluding flour	Bu.	3,986	9,143	2,995	4,913
Buckwheat, excluding flour	Bu.	43 <u>a/</u>		31 <u>a/</u>	
Corn, including cornmeal	Bu.	2,295	597	2,063	692
Malt	Bu.	80	81	95	53
Oats, including oatmeal	Bu.	840	1,001	1,148	1,157
Rice, including flour, meal and broken rice	Lb.	89,733	84,453	2,886	2,615
Rye, excluding flour	Bu. <u>a/</u>		6 <u>a/</u>		6
Wheat	Bu.	3,011	286	1,954	289
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	Bbl.	3,686	3,035	15,753	14,148
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	20,337	14,548	17,707	14,437

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-May, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
<u>Oilseed products:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cottonseed cake and meal	L.ton	2	9	82	242
Linseed cake and meal	L.ton	146	193	3,975	4,447
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	1,656	393	89	27
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	3,652	2,992	373	351
Sugar (2,000 pounds)	Ton	146	90	4,874	4,139
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	239,941	307,679	103,157	122,226
Burley	Lb.	13,823	8,072	1,970	1,607
Dark fired Ky. & Tennessee ..	Lb.	59,057	53,374	6,580	6,339
Dark Virginia	Lb.	9,935	9,219	2,041	2,191
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	5,225	5,083	1,161	1,055
Green River (Pryor)	Lb.	3,366	2,658	643	404
One-sucker leaf	Lb.	755	1,140	62	102
Cigar leaf	Lb.	1,267	710	417	395
Black fat, water baler and dark African	Lb.	8,040	9,834	1,304	1,675
Perique	Lb.	71	117	25	40
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	341,480	397,886	117,360	136,034
Tobacco stems, trimmings and scrap	Lb.	20,727	14,276	602	388
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans, dried	Lb.	4,809	7,362	240	290
Peas, dried	Lb.	2,947	3,311	141	139
Onions	Lb.	13,378	33,898	277	652
Potatoes, white	Lb.	65,138	100,627	685	1,181
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	28,364	33,802	2,741	3,363
<u>Misc. vegetable products:</u>					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	4,023	4,400	1,807	1,196
Glucose	Lb.	26,338	30,797	741	811
Hops	Lb.	6,598	6,280	1,272	897
Starch, corn	Lb.	37,066	48,243	1,271	1,476
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				591,860	683,453
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				627,439	725,856
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				1,917,815	2,193,932

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Includes flour milled in United States from foreign wheat.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1934-35 and 1935-36 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Live animals:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cattle	No.	212	385	5,799	10,389
Hogs, (except for breeding) ..	Lb.	43	9,339	4	832
Horses	No.	4	16	804	2,039
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	20,956	5,687	3,339	1,084
Casein	Lb.	1,565	10,212	139	800
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	5,913	5,617	1,503	1,554
Other	Lb.	38,697	39,507	8,305	8,801
Total cheese	Lb.	44,610	45,124	9,808	10,355
Cream	Gal.	1	5	1	7
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated ..	Lb.	364	1,034	29	42
Dried and malted	Lb.	1,235	12,483	88	621
Whole, sk. and buttermilk ..	Gal.	19	37	4	8
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	367	289	66	50
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	904	1,815	394	801
Yolks, dried	Lb.	2,528	3,794	228	600
Other	Lb.	1,013	1,007	131	188
Hides and skins	Lb.	189,135	b/	29,073	50,109
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	4,575	5,875	507	397
Beef and veal, pickled, etc. ..	Lb.	945	1,677	74	117
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	27	40	3	5
Pork-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,127	6,846	147	993
Hams, shoulders and bacon ...	Lb.	1,560	12,217	422	3,105
Pickled, salted and other ...	Lb.	499	2,102	191	554
Poultry and game	Lb.	816	698	275	248
<u>Meats, canned-</u>					
Beef, including corned	Lb.	63,579	81,158	4,177	7,154
Other canned	Lb.	158	367	37	67
Total canned	Lb.	63,737	81,525	4,214	7,221
<u>Other meats-</u>					
Fresh	Lb.	477	845	58	105
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	c/	0	c/	0
Total meats	Lb.	73,763	111,825	5,891	12,745
Sausage casings	Lb.	14,244	11,848	9,323	5,845
Tallow	Lb.	164,503	128,636	7,641	7,458
Silk, raw	Lb.	56,181	57,453	68,062	93,641
Wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	106,856	229,850	15,343	41,212

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cacao beans	Lb.	511,452	554,888	23,094	25,222
Coffee	Lb.	1,423,766	1,729,207	125,569	126,148
Cotton, excl. linters (478 lbs.)	Bale	110	135	7,397	8,392
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried	L. ton	19	21	496	456
Bran, shorts, etc.					
Of direct importation	L. ton	228	174	4,929	3,247
Withdrawn bonded mills	L. ton	66	80	1,479	1,330
Total bran, shorts, etc..	L. ton	294	254	6,408	4,577
Hay (2,000 pounds)	Ton	85	5	832	37
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy)	Lb.	135,737	32,214	1,395	347
Cocunut	Lb.	87,642	108,132	796	826
Cottonseed	Lb.	101,055	5,990	1,140	53
Linseed	Lb.	21,087	17,753	208	137
All other	Lb.	8,739	3,746	83	34
Total oil cake and meal..	Lb.	354,260	167,835	3,622	1,397
Fruits:					
Bananas	Bunch	46,366	48,647	23,774	24,502
Berries, natural state	Lb.	3,867	3,771	246	238
Currants	Lb.	6,724	6,092	405	329
Dates	Lb.	52,564	52,656	1,913	1,856
Figs	Lb.	5,599	6,338	371	416
Grapes	Cu. ft.	605	373	685	482
Lemons	Lb.	628	4,887	19	97
Limes	Lb.	5,056	7,772	139	212
Pineapples-					
Fresh	d/	d/		539	669
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	4,758	5,626	228	275
Products of the P.I.	Lb.	7,705	3,186	448	157
Raisins	Lb.	950	951	92	83
Olives in brine	Gal.	6,335	5,743	3,487	3,112
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	10,804	644	8,246	426
Barley, malt	Lb.	227,590	246,133	6,645	6,086
Corn, grain	Bu.	14,305	31,250	7,794	13,098
Oats, grain	Bu.	15,209	95	4,444	37

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain prod., cont'd:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Rice-					
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	6,427	3,351	152	105
Cleaned or milled.....	Lb.	29,275	10,563	811	282
Patna.....	Lb.	2,931	3,447	101	124
Meal, flour and broken....	Lb.	41,743	29,790	548	483
Rye, grain.....	Bu.	10,430	2,111	5,582	993
Wheat, grain-					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu....	Bu.	5,826	23,208	5,664	19,823
Dutiable at 10% ad val. e/	Bu.	7,600	8,257	5,351	5,300
Milled in bond & export to countries other than Cuba	Bu.	6,683	7,127	5,146	5,860
Ground into flour for export to Cuba.....	Bu.	3,490	3,783	2,827	3,322
Total wheat grain.....	Bu.	23,599	42,375	18,988	34,305
Wheat flour.....	Bbl.	1	30	6	109
Wheat, including flour.....	Bu.	23,603	42,517	18,994	34,414
Nuts.....	d/	d/		11,212	14,997
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut, product of P.I.....	Lb.	261,709	333,743	6,853	12,395
Corn oil.....	Lb.	19,090	26,794	999	1,677
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	92,962	136,170	4,444	7,939
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	2,190	1,096	85	44
Olive oil, edible.....	Lb.	56,898	61,372	7,164	7,528
Olive oil, inedible.....	Lb.	47,797	33,886	3,189	2,440
Palmkernel oil.....	Lb.	24,839	34,126	768	1,380
Palm oil.....	Lb.	158,589	304,941	3,595	10,452
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	43,977	62,839	1,775	3,163
Perilla oil.....	Lb.	36,136	99,997	2,259	5,811
Rapeseed oil.....	Gal.	4,395	9,564	1,393	3,812
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	9,968	10,129	396	475
Tung oil.....	Lb.	102,225	133,636	7,265	16,902
Oilseeds:					
Castor beans.....	Lb.	77,806	137,706	1,529	3,015
Copra.....	Lb.	313,553	440,982	5,186	9,330
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	13,594	14,641	13,040	13,890
Sesame seed.....	Lb.	141,236	116,593	3,225	2,992
Seeds, except oil seeds.....	d/	d/		6,023	4,456
Spices.....	Lb.	87,191	94,178	10,407	9,391
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar (2,000 pounds) a/.....	Ton	3,132	2,875	113,988	141,401
Molasses.....	Gal.	208,833	191,418	9,108	10,414

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Tea.....	Lb.	78,073	78,745	16,015	16,050
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured....	Lb.	47,274	55,989	20,727	24,773
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc.....	Lb.	1,811	1,975	64	69
Vegetables:					
Beans-					
Dried.....	Lb.	31,218	13,846	700	370
Green or unripe.....	Lb.	4,436	6,600	129	186
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried.	Lb.	11,429	9,888	373	333
Garlic.....	Lb.	5,110	6,291	230	288
Onions.....	Lb.	13,546	3,302	308	69
Peas, except copw's & chickp's-					
Dried.....	Lb.	7,459	3,327	332	125
Green.....	Lb.	4,205	3,063	208	148
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	31,586	38,340	368	543
Tapioca, crude.....	Lb.	2,639	3,920	29	57
Tomatoes, fresh.....	Lb.	76,902	82,500	1,873	1,996
Turnips.....	Lb.	91,640	116,927	548	670
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	73,243	61,484	2,975	2,615
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....		d/	d/	6,447	6,999
Fibers, vegetable:(2240 lb. ton)					
Flax, unmanufactured.....	Ton	3	6	1,426	2,758
Hemp, unmanufactured.....	Ton	1	1	150	248
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd...	Ton	44	77	2,927	6,236
Kapok.....	Ton	9	11	1,876	2,438
Manila.....	Ton	37	44	2,490	5,111
Sisal and henequen	Ton	62	141	4,422	11,733
Rubber, crude.....	Lb.	893,302	926,868	105,105	113,042
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....				792,873	974,292
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....				885,983	1,084,414
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES.....				1,633,841	2,013,023

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes Virgin Islands beginning January 1, 1935.

b/ Beginning January 1, 1936, reported in value only.

c/ Less than 500.

d/ Reported in value only.

e/ Unfit for human consumption.

UNITED STATES: Export quantity of specified agricultural products,
January-May, 1935 and 1936 and May, 1935 and 1936 a/

Commodity	Unit	January-May		May	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>EXPORTS, DOMESTIC:</u>					
Bacon	Lb.	3,228	1,166	618	300
Hams and shoulders <u>b/</u>	Lb.	24,242	16,378	6,825	5,067
Lard	Lb.	61,126	49,418	9,740	10,837
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>					
Barley	Bu.	1,122	2,822	76	750
Corn	Bu.	96	166	7	75
Rice-					
Grain <u>c/</u>	Lb.	56,328	8,957	28,753	800
Flour, meal, etc.	Lb.	55	8	50	0
Wheat-					
Grain	Bu.	60	120	2	34
Flour wholly of United States wheat .	Bbl.	416	327	75	70
<u>Fruit:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples	Bu.	4,157	4,577	44	291
Pears	Lb.	12,574	13,932	91	229
Oranges	Box	1,969	2,231	779	622
Grapefruit	Box	429	572	105	178
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	10,015	8,340	2,202	1,032
Apricots	Lb.	3,706	4,037	887	641
Prunes	Lb.	50,085	73,020	9,093	10,743
Raisins	Lb.	24,745	26,656	3,993	5,105
Pears, canned	Lb.	25,379	22,174	2,801	2,381
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	70,020	92,623	7,498	7,766
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	28,695	34,003	6,411	6,973
Other	Lb.	18,328	18,988	2,752	2,367
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	117,043	145,614	16,661	17,106
Cotton, excl. linters (Running bales)	Bale	1,775	2,058	278	352

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 8 issue, for monthly figures beginning January 1934.

b/ Includes Cumberland and Wiltshire sides.

c/ Includes paddy in terms of cleaned.

UNITED STATES: Import quantity of specified agricultural products,
January-May, 1935 and 1936 and May, 1935 and 1936 a/

Commodity	Unit	January-May		May	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION:</u>					
Cattle, live	No.	197	238	49	57
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	32,583	43,389	7,076	8,654
Butter	Lb.	20,063	4,512	2,665	224
Cheese	Lb.	20,069	20,096	3,735	3,152
Egg products excluding eggs in the shell	Lb.	2,572	2,756	1,022	521
Tallow	Lb.	121,690	30,110	33,206	2,307
Wool <u>b/</u>	Lb.	13,385	58,943	2,528	7,793
<u>Grains:</u>					
Wheat <u>c/</u>	Bu.	5,813	10,465	847	1,627
Corn	Bu.	11,498	5,628	3,036	938
Oats	Bu.	9,649	43	1,124	22
Rye	Bu.	6,752	20	2,283	<u>d/</u>
Barley malt	Lb.	128,600	97,839	37,794	27,300
Flaxseed	Bu.	7,256	6,076	1,360	1,244
Copra	Lb.	162,761	163,326	23,980	23,816
<u>Vegetable oils:</u>					
Coconut	Lb.	137,534	156,922	27,849	32,569
Palm	Lb.	101,865	144,050	16,358	19,609
Tung (Wood oil)	Lb.	43,336	67,060	12,300	13,980
Perilla	Lb.	33,866	67,401	14,146	21,311
Sugar, raw	S. ton	1,453	1,608	253	308
Molasses	Gal.	107,757	91,862	36,915	28,639

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 8 issue, for monthly figures beginning January 1934.

b/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc.

c/ Includes only wheat full duty paid and 10 percent ad valorem.

d/ Less than 500.

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